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BANDIT SLAIN IN DARING MAIL HOLDUP

First Break in Carranza Line Reported

REBELS CUT DEFENSE AT SAN MARCOS

Carranza's Position Menaced by Arrival of Fresh Rebel Troops.

BULLETIN.
El Paso, Texas, May 14.—Surrender some time today President Carranza and his forces, said to be surrounded near Guadalupe Piedad, was predicted in a telegram from General Alvaro Obregon, former candidate for the presidency of Mexico, received today by Luis Montes de Oca, "Mexican revolutionary consul," at El Paso.

(By Associated Press.)
Mexican rebel forces have apparently won the first phase of the battle against troops still loyal to President Carranza, which have been fighting in desperate battle north of San Marcos, state of Puebla, for the past four days. Advancing from Vera Cruz indicate a break in the Carranza lines and an effort on the part of the president's men to break through the rebel lines and march northward.

Battle Still Raging.
The struggle is still continuing, and new rebel reinforcements are reported to have reached the scene, coming up from the south. An international incident may be precipitated by the fact that W. A. Body, British consul for Vera Cruz, is in the camp of President Carranza. Advisers give no details as to the reason for his presence there, but it seems probable he accompanied the president in his flight from Mexico City. British and American authorities in Vera Cruz have arranged for a Mexican naval lieutenant to go by special train to the battlefield and make an attempt to rescue the Englishman.

Foreign Craft in Port.
French and British warships have made their appearance in the harbor of Vera Cruz, and four American fighting vessels are at anchor there.

Negotiations for the surrender of Matamoros, across the frontier from Brownsville, Texas, are under way and it is expected the Carranza forces there will surrender without fighting today.

PEORIANS WALK TO WORK WHILE CARMEN STRIKE
Peoria, Ill., May 14.—Peoria walked to work today. Employees of the Peoria Street Railway company at a meeting which lasted but a little more than an hour, voted at 2:25 a. m. today to strike and as a result not a car was taken out of the yards this morning.

Every sort of vehicle was pressed into service during the morning and large factories in the city were operating motor trucks on regular routes, bringing employees to work. The men, who, for a year under the 6-cent fare, have been working under a 3-cent wage scale of 41, 44 and 47 cents, now are asking an increase to 80, 83 and 85 cents, an average increase of about 85 per cent.

Negotiations for a settlement between the men and the company May 1, when the 41, 44 and 47 cent contract expired. Both sides were willing to arbitrate, but the company was insistent upon arbitrating only under the stipulation that any wage increase granted by the proposed arbitration board would have to be based upon the company's ability to pay, or, in other words, an increased fare.

LIFE TERM GIVEN MAN FOR MURDER OF WHOLE FAMILY
(By United Press.)
Bismarck, N. D., May 14.—Henry Laver, farmer, convicted of murdering Jacob Wolf, a farmer neighbor, together with Wolf's wife, six children and the hired man, today began serving a life sentence for the crime.

WOOD FAVORED WITH PLEDGES FROM INDIANA

General Gets 10, Johnson 4—18 Uninstructed—Peace Plank Blames Wilson for Treaty Delay.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 14.—Indiana will send 10 delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago next month instructed for Major General Leonard Wood, four instructed for Senator Hiram Johnson of California, and 16 uninstructed. This was one of the net results of the Republican state convention that adjourned since the last night after nominating a state ticket, adopting a platform and electing four delegates-at-large to the national convention.

The text of the peace plank incorporated in the party's platform, charged President Wilson with being responsible for the delay in ratifying the peace treaty.

Text of Peace Plank.

The text in part follows: "The treaty of peace with Germany ought to have been made immediately after the armistice. If that had been done, the treaty would have been ratified many months ago, peace would have been established and a technical state of war would not have remained between Germany and the United States. The president insisted upon making, and forced the representatives of the associated powers to adopt, the covenant of the League of Nations as an integral part of the peace treaty. He thus sacrificed peace to his own plan for the League of Nations, seeking in this way through coercion to nullify the constitutional powers of the senate in regard to treaties. In defense of our own constitution, and for the protection and safety and the independence of the United States, the Republicans in the senate resisted this effort to force upon us the League of Nations as the president submitted it."

Pledge Opposition.
As representatives of the Republican party, in convention assembled, we declare our absolute opposition to the covenant of the League of Nations, as submitted by the president and we fully approve the action of the Republicans in the senate in resisting its adoption.

"The Republicans are not responsible for the delay in securing peace thus caused, but they welcome the issue. We favor an association of nations to promote the peace of the world. We favor the establishment of a world court to administer international justice and also earnestly support a general agreement among nations for a reduction of armaments; but we are unalterably opposed to any league or covenant which gives to foreign nations, in any way whatever, the slightest control over the military or naval forces of the United States, or which gives to a foreign country or tribunal the least jurisdiction over the domestic affairs of the American people or the right to interfere in the full exercise of the constitutional powers of our government or to abridge in any way the American policy known as the Monroe doctrine."

DEBS' FREEDOM NOW IS SOUGHT BY SOCIALISTS

Washington, May 14.—Release of Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist party's nominee for president, and all other political prisoners was asked in a petition presented to Attorney General Palmer today by a committee appointed at the Socialist party convention in New York by Seymour Steadman, the party's vice presidential nominee, as chairman.

The committee will see Secretary Tumulty at the White house tomorrow to present a similar petition to President Wilson and on Monday another committee named at the New York convention will call on Baker. A joint declaration on the three petitions is expected.

TROOPS FOR REBELLIONS IN IRELAND

New British Plan Said to Hold Police Inadequate to Quell Riots.

Dublin, May 14.—The plan of General Sir Nevill MacReady, commander of the government forces in Ireland, looking to closer cooperation between the police and the military in an effort to suppress the disorders in Ireland, involves the establishment of military posts in isolated districts where police barracks had to be abandoned because of attacks upon them, it is stated here on apparently good authority.

The opinion of the British authorities seems to be that the disorders in Ireland, which they regard as acts of rebellion, call for the use of soldiers instead of the police.

Troop Forces Active.
In line with this view, the military already is going the patrol work and is endeavoring to check the excesses of the land agitation in the west of Ireland. Cavalry has been employed to prevent cattle driving, and some of the western towns which have been the centers of this trouble have cavalry contingents quartered in them.

More Barracks Razed.
Lettin, Ireland, May 14.—Police barracks near the city and at Keshcarrigan, Ballyfarmon, Grellish and Hillstreet were burned to the ground last night by bands of disguised men. The barracks here, the finest in the county, were occupied by a sergeant and his wife. The couple was ordered out before the building was set on fire.

The customs office at Carrick-Shannon was broken into during the night and income tax papers destroyed.

SOLEMN RITES CHARACTERIZE CANONIZATION
Rome, May 13.—Solemn ceremonies for the canonization of Gabriel Possenti and Marie Alcocque were held in St. Peter's today. Pope Benedict was carried in the chair of state to the cathedral, being surrounded by a gorgeous retinue of ecclesiastics, officials of the civil and military courts of the vatican, members of the sacred college, archbishops, bishops, Roman nobility and general officers of religious orders.

When the procession entered the cathedral the choir sang, "Ave Maria Stella." Throngs of French pilgrims greeted the pontiff, who benevolently imparted the apostolic blessing.

After Benedict had pronounced the formula for canonization and inscribed the names of the new saints in the sacred roll, the pontiff intoned a "Te Deum" while the bells announced the happy event. Later the pope celebrated mass.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston, Mass., was present for the first time as a cardinal at a ceremony for canonization.

OPEN SHOP IS ADVISED BY HOOVER

Required by Principle of Individual Freedom, He Says in Senate.

Washington, May 14.—"The principle of individual freedom requires the open shop," Herbert Hoover declared today in testifying before the senate labor committee at hearings on proposed legislation for the settlement of industrial unrest.

Mr. Hoover, who was a member of President Wilson's second industrial conference, said he did not believe the relationship between employers and employees could be settled "by any form of legal repression whether it be by injunction, compulsory arbitration or industrial courts."

Jail Is Solution.
"Fundamentally," he declared, "all such effort leads inevitably to the use of jails as a solution for disputes as to respective participation of labor and capital in industrial work, and proceeds swiftly toward compulsory labor, or compulsory wages, or martyrdom."

"No one doubts that the modern consolidation of the employees every justification and right for the organization of the employees similarly into units for the exertion of equality in bargaining powers. Such organization has a right to present its own representatives in bargaining. On the other hand, there should be no compulsion to join such an organization. The principle of individual freedom requires the open shop."

Laude Labor Plan.
Mr. Hoover heartily approved the plan of the second industrial conference for voluntary settlement of labor troubles through cooperative agreement.

Senator Jones, Democrat, New Mexico, wanted to know if labor had not been disturbed by excessive profits.

"It has," replied Mr. Hoover, "but it is difficult to say how far this has helped to cause industrial unrest, now with the rising cost of living. There is no question as to the enormous increase in profits, but what weight is to be given this requires very careful attention."

On the question of strikes, Mr. Hoover said, a distinction should be drawn between conditions in this country and Europe, declaring that strikes for political ends had been resorted to in Europe, which had caused unnecessary alarm in this country.

LATE BULLETINS
Benton, Ill., May 14.—George Crain, 30, St. Louis, shot and killed his wife and then himself, in a pasture near here today. Mrs. Crain was 22, and had been visiting her sister, Mrs. George Wilson, here. It is said that domestic trouble caused the double tragedy.

Quincy, Ill., May 14.—Local street car employees of the McKinley system held a meeting which lasted the greater part of the night and decided to reject the offer made as a compromise for more pay. A committee this afternoon met the management in a last endeavor to consummate the strike. The conference ended in an agreement on all points at issue except the question of hours, which is to be submitted to President H. E. Chubbuck of Peoria.

Washington, May 14.—An attempt to pass the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill over President Wilson's veto was made today in the house. The motion to override was made by Chairman Good of the appropriations committee, but the vote was delayed by an hour's debate and the demand for a quorum.

WINNING OF WAR LIKELY TO BE ISSUE

"Fighting Speech" of Wilson First Chapter of a Long Story.

BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

(Special to The Argus.)

Washington, D. C., May 14.—Something more important than the mere refutation of Admiral Sims' charges that the American navy did not do its proper share in the early stages of the war, something more than a controversy over war honors is behind the revelations being made by Secretary Daniels with the consent of President Wilson.

The administration has long smarted under the criticism that it "pussy-footed" during the war, that it "slowed up" and that it hesitated to make big sacrifices either on land or sea in the hope that a "peace by negotiation" might shorten the war. Even as the president was endeavoring to answer the final plea of the Germans for an armistice, he was being criticized by political orators on the ground that he wanted to make "a soft peace."

It will be remembered that "unconditional surrender clubs" were organized to offset this supposed weakness of the president.

Refused Publication Then.
Throughout it all Mr. Wilson has maintained secrecy. Many people in the capital knew, for instance, that he made that fighting speech aboard the battleship Pennsylvania before the assembled officers of the Atlantic fleet. The White house was implored by newspapermen to permit the publication of that address. It was contended that it would do a great deal toward enlisting the American people but the president refused. It was evident, however, that the freedom with which he had criticized the British navy was the fundamental reason. It was feared that publication of these remarks might mean discussion among the allied peoples and might give comfort to the enemy.

But there are dozens of documents just like that one Secretary Daniels has just made public which throw light on how America conducted the war. Congress has seen fit to probe expenditures and given an impression that the government was extravagant and wasteful.

Answers Coming.
The administration has made no answer. But as the political campaign approaches there will be many answers. Charges that money was wastefully spent will be refuted by lifting the veil on the entire

(Continued on page four).

SIMS LIKENED TO MUNCHAUSEN BY NAVY CHIEF

Daniels Tells Senate Prolongation of War Charge Is "Fantastic Tale" and "Baseless."

Washington, May 14.—White house officials said today that President Wilson's war time address to the Atlantic fleet and message to Rear Admiral Sims were laid before the senate naval investigating committee by Secretary Daniels with the full consent and approval of the president.

The British admiralty was criticized in both documents and reports published here said that because of this the president might reprimand the naval secretary for making them public.

Washington, May 14.—Secretary Daniels today told the senate investigating committee that what he termed Rear Admiral Sims' "fanciful and baseless" charges that the navy department delays unnecessarily prolonged the war four months, was "practically the only charge of unfavorable results from the many alleged sins of omission and commission" the officer had ascribed to the department. It was fully refuted, he added, by the admiral's own testimony.

The charge of prolongation of the war was a definite and serious one," said the secretary. "It was made with reckless disregard of the facts, and the reasoning and statistics adduced in its support are those which one might expect to find in the fantastic tales of a Baron Munchausen."

Admiral Sims based his estimate of an unnecessary loss of 500,000 lives on an average loss for the allies of 3,000 men a day, Mr. Daniels said.

Claims Exaggeration.
"The loss of 3,000 men a day for four months falls short of 500,000, but of course 500,000 sounds more impressive than the figure which would have been arrived at by correct arithmetic," the secretary declared.

The admiral based the charge on assumption that had there been 1,000,000 American soldiers in France by March, 1918, the war would have ended four months sooner, Mr. Daniels said, and the reasoning by assuming the tonnage losses of 1917 prevented carrying that number of troops overseas by that date, and that failure of the American navy to cooperate heartily in the first months of the war resulted in the heavy tonnage losses.

Holds Charge Fallacious.
"It is not necessary to wander far into the realm of statistics or technicalities to show the absolute fallacy of Admiral Sims' claim," Mr. Daniels said. "It is admitted by Admiral Sims that in the spring of 1918 American troops were transported to France at the rate of nearly 300,000 a month, or more than ten times the rate to which he said transportation had been restricted in 1917 because of the destruction of tonnage. This simple fact refutes absolutely Admiral Sims' statement that the tonnage losses of 1917 made it 'impossible to transport any considerable American army' and made it 'necessary to limit the number of American troops that could be sent abroad during the first year to an average of approximately 25,000 men per month.'"

Facilities Never Lacking.
There never was a time, the witness said, when tonnage was not available to carry troops and supplies to France as fast as they could be landed and transported to the front, although it was "only by extreme exertions that this was done during the rush of troops in April."

HOME MISSIONS MEET.
New York, May 14.—The biennial convention of the Woman's Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian church will be held in Philadelphia, May 19-25, it was announced today.

The Weather

Fair and continued cool tonight. Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature. Highest yesterday, 56; lowest last night, 35. Wind velocity at 7 a. m., 6 miles per hour.

Precipitation last 24 hours, none. 12 m. 7 p. m. 1 a. m. yesterday, today.

Dry bulb tem. . . 53 50 41
Wet bulb tem. . . 44 42 37
Rel. humid. . . 46 61 66

FALLS IN BATTLE WITH CHICAGO POLICE AFTER GETAWAY WITH \$100,000

Robber Subdues I. C. Mail Crew Near Kankakee—Loots Cash Pouches—Kills Policeman at Englewood—Slain in Own House.

BULLETIN.
St. Joseph, Mo., May 14.—Horace Walton, the train robber who was killed by the Chicago police, was a St. Joseph high school graduate, 22 years old. His father is a clerk in the city's leading hotel. The youth was a railway mail clerk until a month ago when he resigned and left home without telling his parents where he was going. He was a member of the local Y. M. C. A. and was well-behaved here. His father, L. T. Walton, will go to Chicago tonight to claim the body.

Chicago, May 14.—One of the most daring train robberies of recent years in the middle west ended last night in the death of a lone bandit, who, a few hours previous, looted the Illinois Central "New Orleans Limited" of mail funds estimated at \$100,000, and the subsequent recovery of the money.

Patrolman William A. Roberts, who was shot by the bandit after he (Roberts) and Patrolman John Kendricks accosted the fugitive upon leaving the train at the Englewood station, South Chicago, died later this morning.

Roberts is survived by a widow and five children, the eldest of whom is six years old.

The bandit was identified as Horace Walton, aged 22, of St. Joseph, Mo. Walton fell with four bullets in his body after barricading himself in his apartment and fighting a pitched battle with more than 100 police, including several picked rifle squads.

Boards Train Near Kankakee.
Walton boarded the train at Gilman, a few miles from Kankakee, last night, taking a seat in a Pullman car. A Decatur pouch containing registered mail was taken on the train at Gilman.

As the flyer pulled out of Kankakee, Walton stepped into the mail car and announced that he was the postal inspector. He walked toward Elmer F. Harris, chief clerk, and his four assistants, then suddenly drew a gun and commanded "hands up." The clerks obeyed. Harris and three of the clerks were ordered to lie down on the floor. James E. Burke, the fourth clerk, was forced to bind their hands behind them. Walton then tied Burke's hands and began leisurely sorting the mail pouches.

Has "Inside Information."
Armed with the clerk's key, he picked out and rifled the bags which contained shipments of money, remarking that "it's easy when you have inside information."

A traveling bag, appropriated from one of the clerks, furnished a receptacle for the money.

After filling the bag, Walton kept up a running fire of bullets with the clerks until the train reached Englewood station in South Chicago shortly before 1 a. m. There he opened the door and, as the train gathered speed, leaped out.

Fires on Patrolmen.
Fifteen minutes later, Patrolmen Roberts and John Kendricks met Walton. Their suspicions were aroused by the bag and Roberts stepped forward to question the man. Walton fired through his coat pocket and Roberts fell, shot in the head and side.

Walton dropped the bag and fled. Police rifle squads, summoned by neighbors, located the man in an apartment house half a block away. They surrounded the building and for more than an hour poured hundreds of bullets into Walton's abode. He returned the fire steadily, using two guns; then suddenly stopped. Detective Chief Mooney led a dash on the room and found Walton on the floor, dead, with four bullets in his body.

Has Y. M. C. A. Card.
A membership card issued by the St. Joseph Y. M. C. A. and a letter addressed to Mrs. L. V. Walton, No. 523 North Seventh street, St. Joseph, were found in his pocket. Walton had lived in the apartment where he was killed for several weeks, according to neighbors. The holdup apparently had been carefully planned. A postal inspector's badge, a mail pouch key and an Illinois Central timetable, pencilled on a card, was found on the body.

Account of Holdup.
According to J. P. Walker, one of the mail clerks, the robber had entered the car and walked directly to the mail sack containing the currency, and in a few minutes packed the currency into a satchel and for the next hour sat taunting the mail clerks.

J. P. Walker of Chicago, chief clerk of the mail car, told detectives there were four other men in the mail car besides himself: E. S. Harris, Carbondale, Ill., who was